er and bolier associations. Under any circumstances, an event like that we commemorate would be full of admonition. Its influence, not merely upon the atrifes and contentions of every day life, but upon the agitations resulting from political and party asperity, could not fail to impress upon us the oft-repeated but tooseldom heeded lesson of the vanity of earth, and of our deep and solemn responsibility to that power in whose hands the destiny of men and of unitions alike are placed.

At a period like the present, however, in the history of our country,

At a period like the present, however, in the history of our country.

"When in our fathers' yet green graves,
The war-cry of disunion raves,"
when the heart of the patriot is filled with apprehension for the continuance of our cherished institutions, when the last home of Liberty in this Western Continuant is threatened with annihilation—the occurrence of such an event is filled with deeper and more solemn warning. For now three-quar-ters of a century our Union has been preserved in ters of a century our Union has been preserved in the purity of its patriotism and the integrity of its institutions. Passing, as we have done, through foreign contentions, and through a diversity of in ternal policy, the natural incident of a form of gov-ernment where popular opinion is the test, and where the freedom of that opinion lies at the found-ation of our political system, we had attained a point of stability which no assaults from abroad could reach or peril. Extending, as we had done, our dominion over an almost boundless territory. our dominion over an almost boundless territory, we had found ourselves proportionately strength-ened in the attachment and fidelity of our people. An occasional whispering of resistance to the poli-cy of the Government had, it is true, been heard, but it was as soon effectually husbed into suence, but it was as soo effectually husbed into suence, by the loyalty of our people to their loved and cherished Union. But at length the howlings of fanaticism and the threatenings of treason broke upon our ears, and the Union of the States was threatened with discreption. At such a period was the lamented Tartons called to the administration of our Executive Government. With the single purpose of preserving the Union unimpaired, he had entered upon his high trust, and to the representatives of the American people he had declared that "whatever dangers might threaten it, he should stand by it sud maintain it in its integrity, to the full extent of the obligations imposed and the power conferred upon him by the Constitution." That he would have redeemed this pledge is abandantly attested by a long life, devoted wholly to the service and the honor of his country.

Standing then, as we do, around his tomb, is it inappropriate on our part to vindicate his holy purpose by pledging ourselves to each other and to our

inappropriate on our part to vindicate his holy purpose by pledging ourselves to each other and to our country, to rebuke the spirit of fanaticism which would endanger our institutions—if need be, to cast aside the associations of party, and rising above every consideration but that of duty to our country, to stand shoulder to shoulder, in the spirit of concession in which it it was formed, in preserving and defending the union of the States.

To this sacred resolution we are emphatically invited by the dying words of our lamented chief—"I am prepared—I have endeavored to do my duty." And if anything further were wanting to inspire us with courage and zeal in its execution, it is to be found in his long life of self-denying sacrifices, and of faithful and distinguished service in the defense of the interests and honor of his country.

As inculcating this lesson, it is eminently litting to recur to the leading events which have marked

As inculca ing this lesson, it is eminently fitting to recur to the lending events which have marked the career of the departed patriot. In doing so, neither the occasion nor the time necessarily allotted to this portion of the exercises of the day, will permit anything more than a brief and imperfect allusion to the prominent incidents of his life, and to the patriotic purposes which, without a single exception, have marked his long and brilliant course.

ZACHABY TAYLOR was born in Orange county, Virginia, in the year 1784. Descended as he was from revolutionary stock, (his father having been a from revolutionary stock, (his father having been a Colonel in the Continental Army, and having fought by the side of Washington at the battle of Treaton,) and entering upon the stage of life, if not in the midst of the revolution, surrounded at least by its thrilling associations, it is not to be wondered at that he was early imbued with those principles, the maintenance of which had led to the independence of his country. At the age of six years he emigrated with his family to Kentacky, and taking up his home in the midst of hostile Indian tribes, he became familiar, from his earliest infancy, with the gleam of the tomahawk and the yell of the savthe secame familiar, from his earliest intancy, with the gleam of the tomahawk and the yell of the savage. In the midst of such scenes, while his early training in the precepts of virtue and religion was not neglected by his exemplary mother, he naturally imbibed from the legends of revolutionary valor, as exemplified in the history of his father, an earnest military passion; and although but little is authentically known of the events of his youth, all accounts agree in describing it as indicating a strong predicction for the exercises and accom-

This was not long wanting. The firing of the copard into the Chesspeake awakened the slumbering patriotism of the American people, and gave warring of the collision with the mother country, which soon followed. Young Taylor im-mediately applied to Jefferson for a commission in the army; and through the influence of his father obtained a lieutenaccy in the Seventh Regiment of the Army of the United States. Soon after, and before the war of 1812 broke out he had attained fare of the Indiana, which followed the surrender of Gee, Hall's army. In the performance of this daty was exhibited the first dawning of his fatore brilliant career. Having been entrusted, in 1819, with the defense of Fort Harrison, a small and comparatively defenseless stockade on the Wa-bash, in the heart of the Indian country, and with but fifty men under his command, he undertook the perilous and almost bopeless task.

" Repulsed (says one of his biographers) in every "Repuised (says one of his biographies) in every attack, and foled in every stratugem, the savages fired the fort at midnight. The screams of women and children, the blood curding bowl of three han-dred red men, and the desolating fire flashing against a thick forcet and a black sky, developed the cool intrepidity of his character. He extin-guished the flames, rallied his handful of men, and by his indomitable resistance so disheartened the Indians, that he was enabled, in the midst of great peril and suffering to retain the fort until he was relieved by superior force. For this gallant achieve-ment he was immediately breveted a major by President Madison, his commission bearing date the day on which it occurred, the 4th of Sep

The War of 1812 was over, and was sucas domestic peace. During this period Major Tay-Lon was employed at the various posts where the demands of the service required his presence, but without the occurrence of any events of a military character calculated to arrest the attention of the country or to impart an interest to the biography of the soldier.

The next event of interest in his career occurred during the Black Hawk War of 1832, on which oc-casion he again distinguished himself, particularly at the battle of the Bad Axe, where he led the First Infantry. For his important service in this war he was promoted in that year to the rank of Colosel and was afterward attached to the Sixth Infantry. which regiment he commanded when he was order ed to the scene of the Fiorida War. In this har rassing contest no one shope more conspicuously than the gallant TATLOR. The science and military shill of the most distinguished officers in our Army had been foiled by the unseen but deadly shafts of disease, and many a valuable life hadfallen a victim to the fatal tomahawk and the death dealing rifle of to the fatal tomahawk and the death dealing rifle of the savage. The management of this War required qualities which scarcely any service or training can impart. It demanded great sagacity, activity and fertility of resource, as well as the highest military skill and experience. In this emergency TAYLOR was deemed admirably qualified for an important command; and for his well known skill in Indian warfare, acquired during his brilliant career in the North Western Territory during the War of 1812, was appointed to the command of the First Brigade of the Army of the South."

It was at the head of this command, in Decem that he succeeded in overcoming a diffi-sh had hitherto been found insurmounts. ble—that of bringing on a general engagement with the Indiana, and that in the bloody engagement of Okecchobee, he achieved one of the most brilliant victories of that prolonged and fearful contest. The shill of his preparations, the advoitages of the strategy and the strategy are strategy as a strategy and the strategy and the strategy are strategy as a strategy as a strategy and the strategy are strategy as a strategy contest. The shill of his preparations, the advoitmens of his strategy against a willy and subtile foe,
and the holdness and success of the execution of
his plans, no less than the humanity which he
swinced toward the defeated force, greatly outnumbering his own, stamped him as an accomplished officer, and attracted toward tim, if not the
general admiration of his country, at least the highest approbation of the Government; and as an
evidence of that approbation, he was promoted to
the rank of a Brigadier General. His preferment
was immediately followed by his being charged
with the chief command in Florida, the daties of
which he performed with signal distinction until

1840, when he resigned it, and was ordered to the

command of the First Department of the Southern Division of the Army.

Up to this period, General Taylon was compar-atively unknown to the country. A wide interval had elapsed between the early events of his life, and those of a more recent period, and the latter were confined to a remote district, attracting little more than official notice. His distinction, great as it was, was rather of a local than a national charac ter. But it was not destined so to remain. In the larguage of one of his biographers, "hitherto his movements had influenced the fate of districts; they were now to affect the fate of empires, to attract the attention of mankind, and to become a portion

During this portion of his public service, the relations between our country and Mexico, arising from the proposed incorporation of the Republic of Texas into our Union, were beginning to assume a pertentous character. In anticipation of a collision between the two nations Gen. TaxLos, in 1945, was ordered to place the forces under his command in such a position as might enable him to act mat promptly and efficiently in the defense of Texas, afterward to take up a position on the Rio Grande. The events which subsequently occurred, preceding the happening of the threatened collision, need not be referred to. They are a portion of the history of our country, with which all are familiar. It is enough to say that a state of war between the United States and Mexico was recognized by our Government, and that in this emergency General TaxLog. Georgied the post of Commander of our forces. From this moment the measure of his fame

forces. From this moment the measure of his fame

was full.

I have adverted to the incidents in his life which preceded this period with more particularity than is necessary in respect to those which follow with an unexampled rapidity and brilliancy. Were I able to do so, I would not attempt to recount the events which within the next few months were

events which within the next few months were destined to render the hero immortal, and to stamp a deathless renown upon the arms of our country. Who is there, even of the youngest among us, that does not remember, as if it were of yesterday, the thrill of anxiety with which, throughout the whole breadth of our country, the eyes of all were fixed upon our little army and its gallant leader on their march from Point Isabel, and the burst of exultation from every heart, and on every tongue, as tidings of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma swept over our land? Who, that has forgotten the fevertidings of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma swept over our land? Who, that has forgotten the feverish solicitude with which their progress through an uncongenial climate, and in the face almost of destiny itself, was regarded, until the victorious stars and stripes were planted upon the hights of Monterey? Or, as we follow them still further, enfeebled by disease, hemmed in on all sides in the very heart of the enemy's country, surrounded by a hostile force of overwhelming numbers. Who has forgotten the dread of acticipation which pervaded our land only to be succeeded by an universal gash of joy, when broke upon the ear the immortal triumph of Buena Vista! Who does not realize, with all the vividness of the present scene, the boldness. omph of Buena Vista! Who does not realize, with all the vividness of the present scene, the boldness, the bravery, the self-denying sacrifices, and not least of all, the humasity of the victorious General? In these unsurpassed achievements, the American people behold the exhibition not only of every quality which can ennoble the soldier, but of every trait which dignifies and adorns the man. Gen. TAYLOR was not only brave and daring in the field, but he was modest, retiring, and humane. In the midst of his proudest triumphs, the simplicity of his character was not its least remarkable trait. In recounting his victories, he was unassuming almost to affectation. It was enough for him that he had done his duty; and when that duty was ended, he returned like Cincinnatus to his farm, apparently with no other desire than to devote the remainder of his life to retirement and repose. But in this with no other desire than to devote the remainder of his life to retirement and repose. But in this purpose he was not permitted to indulge. Toe hearts of his countrymen beat high with gratitude, and it was not long before the highest trust within their gift was tendered to him as his reward. Scarcely having set his foot on his native soil, the country enthusiasm, exhibited itself in tones, not to Scarcely having set his foot on his native soil, the popular enthusiasm exhibited itself in tones not to be mistaken, and for a time the ties of party and the allegiance of political association seemed almost to have lost their power. The integrity and singleness of porpose—the lofty partiotism—the bold and daring chivalry—the moderation in triumph—and the truly republican simplicity which marked his character, and in all which he was not inaptly compared to the father of his country, had struck a chord in the American heart. It responded to the touch, and the acclamations of his country speedily called him to guide the political destinies of twenty

called him to guide the political destinies of twenty millions of republican freemen. Called as be was from the field, in which his Called as he was from the next, in which his which his had been spent, he naturally encountered embarrassments in the execution of his high trust to which rone of his predecessors had been exposed. White he was deeply embud with the spirit of republicasism, and with the most patriotic devotion to the institutions of his country, unlike them, he had participated in no degree in the poli-tical discussions of the day, and was wholly unfa-miliar with the intricacles of diplomacy, and of the training which might be supposed to qualify him for the difficulties and responsibilities of the Cabi-

Entering then upon this new and untried sphere, and that too at the most critical period in the history of our Country, there was enough in the circumstances by which he was surrounded to have dismayed the stoutest heart. But he shrunk not from the task. Firm in the integrity of his patricitic purpose, though diffident in his capacity to meet the crisis, he threw himself upon the generosity of his countrymen, and assumed his high functions with the declared purpose to administer the government for the baneilt of country not of party, to restrain the executive power within its party, to restrain the executive power within its legitimate limits, to second the constitutional efforts of the representatives of the people, and last and above all, to maintain those institutions which and above all, to maintain those institutions which he had ever venerated, and to defeud at every hazard that glorious Union whose flag he had so often borne aloft amid the shouts of victory. In the execution of this bely purpose, surrounded by the respect and admiration of his country, firmly fixed in the veneration of the American people, and with a heart beating high in aspiration to heaven, for the perpetuity and glory of our institutions, he has been suddenly out down, and a nation, paralyzed no less by the suddenness than the severity of the blow, stands gathered in solemn sad-

verity of the blow, stands gathered in solemn sadness around his tomb.

From this allifeting dispensation how impressive the lesson to this land! How full of incentive to a self-secrificing patriotism on the part of us all, is the example of the illustrious dead! How full of admenition to abate the acrimony of political contention, and animated by the highest obligations of duty to our country, to maintain at every sacrifice, the glory and perpetuity of our Union!

"Political differences and personal preferences."

"Political differences and personal preferences,"
said a distinguished statesman on an occasion
similar to this, "are incidental to free institutions:
perhaps the healthful action of our Government perhaps the healthful action of our Government requires them. But let us differ as brethren of the same great fraternity, holding the same rights, bound by the same ties, and seeking the good of our common country. Let us differ, with this day's affecting seenes fresh in our minds. The grave is a sacred composer of dissentions. How it smooths the rough edges of conflict!—how it rebukes the harshness of angry discussion!—and no path of all these thousands but leads to the sepalchre. Let the prospect moderate our political controversies. Let the world beheld a spectacle worthy of freemen—that while we, without restraint, discuss the measures, and judge the officers of our Government, we draw a line around the charities of life, that no strifes of party shall be permitted to invade that no strifes of party shall be permitted to invade

One word more, and I have done. I have thus far spoken of the departed patriot in the relations which he bore to his country alone. I dare scarcely trust myself to allode to the nearer and dearer ties which have been sundered by this sad dispensation. But let us not lorget the shattered associations of the domestic sitar, and while as a people we bow in submission to the chastening rod, let us commend the widow and the fatherless to that Providence who alone has power to soothe the wounded spirit and to beal the bruised and broken heart. To this end the tears, the sympathies, the consolations of man are unavailing. To their desolation on earth, how truly may we app'y the language of the poet

"But there are hearts that bleed for thee, In woe which glory on not quell. And shuddering think of victory. Where one so dear, so dannies, fell. Where shall they turn to mourn; phee leas! Where the think of the t When cease to bear thy cherial'd name!
Time cannot teach forgetfulness;
While grief's full heart is for by fame.
Alas for them, though not for thee!
They cannot choose but weep the more,
eep for the dead it e grief must be
be ne'er gave cause to mourn before." The Gration having been concluded, the Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Rec-

tor of Grace Church. The assemblage then dispersed; and so ended a day of general solemnity and mournful interest. We have never seen, and expect never again to

see such a grand and imposing sight as the immense

funeral procession of Gen. Taylor presented yesterday. Beloved by the whole people, mourned by the whole people, it seemed as if the whole people turned out to do him reverence. The side streets a block or two from the procession, were as silent as if untenanted, while every point in the line which offered the advantage of a sight was occupied. It was late at night, nearly midnight in fact, before the drum best and homeward march cessed. It was, indeed, a DAY OF MOURSING. May we never see its like again.

Anti-Secturian Convention.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
Oswago, Friday, July 19, 1850. FRIEND GREELEY: The Anti-Sectarian Convention, which has been in session in this city during the past two days, closed its labors about mid-

The Convention assembled on Wednesday morning (17th inst) at 10 o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church in this city. The following officers were chosen:

Were chosen:

President - Rev. LINDON KING, Fulton, Oswego, Co.

Price Presidents - Bennamin Fish, Rochester, Munroe Co.

and J. B. Edwands, Oswego,

Secretaries - Rev. Mr. Randolfft, Oswego, and W. B.

Fuller, Pennsylvania.

A Business Committee, consisting of Gerrit Smith, Samuel J. May and Asa B. Wing, was ap-

pointed. Gerrit Smith, from such Committee, submitted the following series of resolutions:

the follow ing series of resolutions:

1 Resolved, That the spirit of Jesus Christ is a meek, lowly, boly, barniess, undefiled, fornearing, forgiving, protherly, coursesous, self-forgetting, self-scar inding spirit.

2 Resolved, That whilst on the one had he who makes
however great account of Christ and the Bible, yet has not the
spirit of Christ, is not a Christian; on the other, he who
has this spirit, is a Christian, even though he may never
have heard of Christ, or the Bible.

3 Resolved, That in examining the evidences of a person's piery, we begin at the wrong end, if we begin at his
head instead of this heart; for whist, on the other hand, he a
sound intellectual faith, where the heart is destinue of the
apirit of Christ.

4 Resolved, That to hide a fugitive slave from the pursuit
of the Moses Suarts. Leonard Woods, and Jarad Sparks,
would be infinitisly more evidential of piety, than all the
books, sermore, and prayers, of these and the whole brood
of inhuman and pro-slavery Divines

5 Resolved, That it is far less useful to be endeavoring to
comprehend and explain the nature of Christ, than to be
endeavoring to be like tim; and far less useful, to be conarructing or maintairing the oldgrad systems from the Bible,
than to be imbilingly in Heavenly Spirit and obeying its
Heavenly pro- exts.

6 Resolved, That the Gospel of Jesus Christ makes abun-

than to be imbinings its Heavenly Spirit and Obeying its Heavenly proceeds.

6. Resolved, That the Gospel of Jeaus Christ makes abundant provision for the closer and closer union of His disciples with each other; and that the dividing of Christians into parties and sects, does less violence to that mystical body of which they are all memors, than is done to the natural or literal body by tearing asunder its constitu-

the natural or literal body by tearing assuader its consistent parts.

7 Reselved, That the world is perishing in sto, because of that lack of the proof of the truth of Caristianity, which can be supplied only by the shandonment of sociarianism, and the union of Christians with each other.

8 Resolved, That nothing short of the pista Billa principle, that the Christians of a place are the Church of such place, can ever be efficiently applied to their over-throw.

9 Reselved, That those Christians, who are not prepared a control their church following by this principle, are not

and that their first duty is not to labor to multiply the mimbers of Christ, but to acknowledge love, and honor those who are aiready H'm members.

10 Resched, That for the Christians of a place to construct a church, instead of simply accepting the church of such place as God tenders it to them, is to make thomselves guilty of rebelliously supplanting the God made church with a Man mede church.

11 Resched, That to invite to the Lord's supper the members of Man-made churches, instead of Christians, forcibly argues the usurpation, and blindness, and absurdity, of secterianism.

12 Resolved, That Sectarianism is the deadly enemy of Moral Reform; and that the burest sect on earth will on the trish hour of its integrity, be found to be the rival of Christianity instead of ideatical with it.

13 Resolved, That Sectarianism is an unequaled cause of rivary, and contention, and pride, and prodigality; and that one-tenth of the property which it so wickedly wastes, would be simple to supply throughout the world the lack of Bibles and bread.

14 Resolved, That the Roman Catholic Christian is as dear to us as any other Christian; and that while we cannot twite him to leave his present sect for any other sect, we do most affictionately levite him to in thimself and seep threself it of all sectionately in the him to offer to every Christian.

15 Resolved has been also present sect for any other sect, we do most affictionately levite him to in thimself and seep threself it of all sectionately in the him to offer to every Christian of whitever name, and to receive from every Christian of whitever name, the hand of Christian and church fellowship.

of whatever name, the hand of Christian and church fel-lowable.

15. Whereas, It is proper that among the numerous and widely disagreeing definitions of Sectatianism, we should express our own views.

Resolved, therefore, That in our view. Sectatianism con-sists simply and solvely in the breaking up of the unity of the Christian brotherhood, and that while, on the one hand he is not a sectation who, however great may be the errors of his ignorance or bigotry, still cliuge to and contents for the oneress of the Christian brotherhood, and on the other hand, who forsaics such brotherhood, and confuse his sympathics as a church member to a sect, is, however large may be the measure of his liberality, knowledge and plety, a sectarian.

15. Enclosed That no person is, to be reconciled to war.

ectarian 6 Resolved, That no person is to be reconciled to war, Trumelling and starvholding until he shall have come to think it suffishe for Jesus Christ to appear in the german's and barness of a solder, to be employed in setting upon the counter the drinks of the drucks of and to be swinging the last over the trembling, bleeding slave.

The disposition of these resolutions occupied the

and also the sixteenth, embody the first question, for the discussion of which the Convention assem bled, i. e. "Who are Christians ?" and the remain. ing resolutions disposed of the second and last questions, i. e. " What are the evils and the re medy of Sectorianism ?"

The discussion of the first day was held to the three first and the last resolutions, which resolu-

The second day was wholly given to the discus. sion of the remaining resolutions, which were also adopted by very decisive votes, after lengthy

though interesting discussions.

Gerrit Smith, on the evening of the second day. made "the great speech of the session." In that speech, of nearly two hours, he fully explained the subject of Sectarianism, and also the objects and desires of the auti Sectarians. It was a noble and powerful appeal, characteristic of his gigantic bead and heart Mr. Smith held that no Sectarian Church was a Church of Christ. He believed that the Christians of a place constituted the Church of This is the great stumbling block of Sectarians.— The Methodist (or the member of any other denom-ination) had a right to enter the pale of any other denomination to defend the character of a brother against any charge or assailant. But he is not al-lowed so to do. Break down this distinction, and the walls of Sectarianism fall as flat as those of the walls of Sectarianism fall as flat as those of Jerico, at the sound of the ram's born. Sestarians reject their brothers, because they are more select in their company than in Jesus Christ. This is the wickedness and blasphemy of Sectarianism. It makes the Church on earth (or the man-made Churches) more sacred, as it were, than the Church in Heaven. God never ordained or permitted the division of Churches into sects. He always has frowned upon it. Mr. Smith concluded by giving his dying admonition, as he termed it, to the Convention. He said: Never can Christians be fully prepared to do their duty until Sectarianism is done prepared to do their duty until Sectarianism is done with.

The Convention adjourned in the best spirit -What has been accomplished by this Convention, I am not prepared to declare; but I can say that it has opened the eyes of the people of this section, and has made an indellible impression upon their minds.

Yours, C. E. SMITH. Yours,

The State Rights Republican at Columbia. S. C. thus 'improves' the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency :

"Gloomy indeed is the future. By doubtless s wise dispensation of Providence, Zachary Taylor is removed from us, and Millard Fillmorg, of New York, a man who has voted in Congress with the Slades, Giddingses, Gates, and that venomous crew of hostile stabbers at our domestic quiet, now occupies the Presidential Chair. In him have our adversaries a firm ally. The South may be robbed and plundered, but no warning voice will issue from him—no obstructions be presented to their ne-farious designs. The hour has indeed arrived, when farious designs. The hour has indeed arrived, when it bebooves us to put our house in order—not to die, but to line." Let us not be found with our lamps untrimmed. "Equality in the Union, or Independence out of it," must now be the watchword.—There must be no wavering. The South, united, can, and will assert her rights. We have submitted too long. Action is now imperative. A bold and steady front, and the victory is our own."

The whole disunion broad are getting off such articles as the above with a view to the achievement of their darling purpose. They mean to act openly as soon as they can screw the courage of their followers to the sticking point.

CITY ITEMS.

TUESDAY, July 23 THE TRIBUNE BLOCK .- We are indebted to our friend Jirch Bull, census-taker of the Fourth Ward, for a synopsis of his returns from the block including The Tribane office, Tammany Hall, &c. bounded by Chatham, Spruce, William and Frankfort sts. The results are as follows:

The principal avocations prosecuted on this block, are seling Liquors and printing Newspapers. There are no Julep Statistics required by the Census Act, but we learn from Mr. Bull's returns that there are thirty distinct periodicals issued from this block, which together send forth an aggregate of 15,439,400 sheets in the course of a year.

PRESENTATION OF A SILVER GOBLET TO EX-CAPTAIN TILLEY OF THE THIRTEENTH WARD PO-LICE .- On Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock. the friends of this efficient ex-officer meet at Back man's Hotel, No. 415 Grand-at for the purpose of tendering him, as a mark of their esteem and friendship, a massive silver goblet which is to contain \$200 in gold. The inscription on the goblet reads thus-"Presented to Capt John Tilley by the citizens of the Thirteenth Ward as a token o respect. July 24, 1850."

The Teachers' Association met last Saturday and discussed the following question: "Ought we to rely more upon a system of public instruction then upon private instruction to promote the cause of Education and secure the best interests of society." This question, it will be seen, strikes at the very root of the subject which now agitates the public mind. The Association adjourned until the 15th September, when the question will again be brought up.

P. T. BARNUM, we see by the Boston papers, is now on a visit to the White Mountains, refreshing and rusticating preparatory to opening his Musical campaign. He is accompanied by his fam-ily, and will spend a week or so among the cool shades of the Notch, Mount Washington, &c.

DEATH BY DROWNING .- On the 18th inst. an Englishman, named Wm. McKay, 30 years of age, fell from Pier No. 29 East River, and was drowned. His body was yesterday found floating in the dock foot of Roosevelt at. and in his pocket was a silver watch and chain and about \$30 in money, mostly in sovereigns. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of death by drowning was

ARREST OF SHOPLIFTERS.—Two thieving rascais, calling themselves James Anderson and John Perry, yesterday morning entered the clothing establishment of Mr. Milton St. John, 84 Broadway, where one of the contemptible but adroit thieves entertained Mr. St. John, while the other transferred from the counter to his coat pocket a large freight, consisting of a variety of silk handkerchiefs, valued at about \$12, with which they were about to depart, when Officers Allason and Crawford, of the First Ward, who had been watching their rascally proceedings, arrested and marched them becally proceedings, arrested and marched them be-fore the Chief of Police, who locked them up for examination. The stolen property was found in the capacious pocket of one of the thieves, and was identified by the owner.

ARREST FOR BURGLARY .- Officer Byrnes of the Fourth Ward, yesterday, arrested a man named George Williams, on a charge of having broken into the office of Harper & Bros. publishers, of Cliffst and stole therefrom books to the value of \$500, which were found in his possession. He was committed by Justice Osborne for trial.

Honorably Discharged.—James Cline, who was arrested on Sunday on suspicion of having caused the death of Christopher Ledwith, a milk-man, by pushing him off a dock near the South Ferry, during the storm on Thursday night, had an examination yesterday before the Coroner, and was hoorably discharged from custody, there being no evidence adduced to implicate him in the siffair. The Coroner held an inquest on the body of said Christopher Ledwith, who was a native of ireland, 85 years of age, and the following verdict was rendered by the Jury, viz. That deceased crime to his death by drowning, under what circumstances is unknown to the Jury. HONORARLY DISCHARGED .- James Cline, who

day found in a new building in the Eighth av. be-tween Twenty seventh and Twenty-eighth ats by the Sixteenth Ward Police. Information was im mediately sent to the Coroner, who proceeded to the place and found the body much swollen, and in an advanced state of decomposition. An inquest will be held this morning.

Wednesday, July 24.

FREE ACADEMY.-The presentation of medals and other interesting exercises takes place to day at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Free Academy. Speeches will be delivered by the President of the Board of Education and Hon. Luther Bradish. The classifications will be read by Prof. Horace Webster! The public are invited to attend.

ARREST ON SUSPICION.—Officers Wm H. Stephens and Elder, of the Lower Police Court, yesterday took into custody a man well known to the Police, who calls himself John Cook, on suspicion of having burglariously entered the clothing store of Wm.C. Bryant, 130 Broadway, on Saturday night, by means of false keys, and stealing therefrom a number of frock coats and other property. This man, when arrested on the Points, had on a linear coat and a brown cloth overcoat, which are supposed to have been stelen. He also had in his pockets a number of skeleton and other keys, beposed to have been suchen. He associated has pockets a number of skeleton and other keys, besides a small amount of money. A few days since this same individual was arrested and taken to the office of the Chief of Police, when was found in his possession a bank book, in which he was credited with nearly \$1000, deposited in the Chambers st. Savings Bank. He was committed to prison by Justice Osborn for examination.

FATAL ABCIDENT-EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE. —An inquest was held yesterday, at 310 Eighth av.

upon the body of Robert D. Rouke, a native of freland, 35 years of age. The deceased was a man of
intemperate habits, and on Menday morning, while intoxicated, he entered his bedroom, and, as is supposed, fell with his head against a brass ornament attached to the grate, inflicting a severe would, which resulted in his death. Blood was found upon the ornament, and the wound upon his head corresponded to the size of the ornament. A verdict of "Death by a fall" was rendered by the

BURGLARY .- The dwelling of Morris Schekosky 32 Muberry at. was burglariously entered on Saturday night and robbed of two boxes of jewelry valued at \$400. A man named Hoppner was arrested on anspicion of being the burglar, but for want of evidence he was discharged.

BROOKLYN ITEMS. TUESDAY, July 23, BROOKLYN DAILY FREEMAN .- This sheet has

recently been much improved by a neat heading

and systematic arrangement. It has succeeded

after a struggle of about two years, in becoming permanently established, and made to pay its way. It is the only morning paper in Brooklyn, and aims to be locally useful and interesting; which is of the first importance with any newspaper. It seems to be managed upon an excellent plan. The heads of its publishing, editing, reporting and job printing departments—all active yong men of experience in their business-and the owner, are equally interested in the welfare of the establishment. They thus have employment, the profits of which they may increase by industry, enterprise and economy. The Freeman, we are told, stands upon a firmer basis, and has prospects of better success, than any of its cotemporaries had at the same age. Its circulation is now fast increasing, and if its improvements continue it will soon become a sheet worthy

FATAL ACCIDENT —On Saturday afternoon, 20th inst while Albert Van Brunt, a lad about six years of age, was playing in an unfinished building in Atlantic at Brooklyn, he fell from the second story to the cellar, breaking his neek and causing insant death. The little fellow left the teatable only a short time before, in high spirits to go out and play,

Accidental Death—On Sunday afternoon a boy named Charles Spooner, was drowned while bathing in Gowanus Creek. He was about 13 years old, and son of Mr. Spooner, jeweller, of Myr-tic av.

ARRESTS.—Big Hank, lately from Sing Sing, Dan Van Horne, and several other old offenders, were arrested last night.

The house of F. R. West on Washington-st was robbed during the procession of \$200 in silver. Several other houses were robbed.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

PERSONAL TAX .- The valuation of personal tax -that is exclusive of real estate-liable to be taxed this year, as returned by the assessors, is, \$1,864,600. Of this amount the First District, being south of the middle of Grand-st. and west of the middle of Union av. is \$1,756,000, and includes \$200,000 for the Peck slip Ferry Co ; Second district being north of the middle of Grand and west of Union av. is \$101,300, including \$50,000 for the Citizens (late Williamsburgh) Insurance Company, and \$20,000 for the Houston-st Ferry Co.; Third District \$7,500. The great preponderance of wealth, it will be seen, is in the First District, the old and most thickly settled part of the village.

> The Tribune in Michigan. P. O. Howatt, Liv. Co. Michigan, } July 16, 1859.

Mesers. Greeley & McEleath: Enclosed please and \$5, for which you will please add

five more papers to my list.

I must beg leave to dissent from your opinion expressed in an article upon the subject of large subscriptions. You thought all things considered, Battle-Creek, in this State had done the best. Now Battle-Greek is a village of say 3,000 inhabitants, and a majority of Whigs, and has given you a subscription of 90. Our village has only about 500 inhabitants, with 40 Loco-Foco majority and the County-seat of the strongest Loco-Foco County in the State, and now give you 63 subscribers. Yours truly.

GEO. U. LEE.

If our friend's 63 subscribers were all residents of the village of Howell, he of course takes the banner. We presume, however, that many of them live out of the village, so that the Battle-Creek list may not be drawn from a proportionably larger population than the Howell.

GENERAL NUTICES.

Dr. Shew's Water-Unite Institution, corner Twelfth at and University-place.

Phonographic Publications of all sorts by Andrews & Boyle, published and for sale of less than the Company of the Company of

The Lebanon Springs Water-Unre Establishment is now in its sixth year of successful operation. For information address

N. BEDORTHA, M. D.

For Prince & Co.'s Melodeons for sale at factory prices at BADGER'S Fluts Manufactory, O'Rielly's Telegraph Building, 181 Broadway.

1919 these

The "Orange Riountain Water Cure," at So, Orange, N. J. one hour's ride by railroad from the City. The establishment has private baths attached to the patients' rooms. Address Dr. MEEKER, S. Orange, N. J. forterms. Water-Cure Institutes—City and Country.—Dr. Teal.t. receives patients at his commodious city establishment, 15 Laight-st. and at Oyster Bay, L. I. Communication cally between these places by steamboat and railroad. General practice attended to. Consultations \$5. je27 1m*

To Benevolent and other Societies.—To let curing the day and evening, Sandays excepted, at 73 Allen at near Grand, a most convenient room for societies of a religious or moral character, and elegantly fitted up for such purposes. Terms moderate, Inquire of Mr. E. J. Davies, 248 Grandat.

Thudeon River Water Cure Establishment, at Tarrytown, with every convenience for treatment, will be completed for the recoption of patients by the 15th of July next. For terms, apply to 15th of July next. For terms, apply to 17th per 15th of July next. For terms, apply to 15

Dr. T. L. Nichols and Jirs. Gove Nichols. Water-Cure House, 87 West Twenty-second at near Sixth-avenue. Consulations from 10 to 2. Patients received for board or day treatment, or visited at their residences. 1917 1m. Removal.—Philir Exast, Professor of Music and teacher of the Boshm and other flutes and the guitar, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to 387 Broadway, near Walkerst, Rew-York.

Wigs and Toupees.—Eavension's celebrated Wig Factory is at 4 Wallest, where at all times can be found the largest assortment in the city. Strangers and citizens should call you judge for a themselves, hadren purchasing elsewhere. Batchelous movely invented Wigs solutined a silver medal at the Fair of the American Institute. Copy the address.

O'Rielly's Telegraph Lines, connecting with all sections of the United States. General office, 15 Brondway. Open from 5 in the morning till 1st night— Visitors in New York who are accustomed to transacting business with the O'Kielly Lines in any section of the U ited States, will find it their interest to leave their dis-patches at this office, to insure prompt and correct trans-mission.

CULNTRY PAPER FOR SALK—An old and well established Whig Paper and Joo Printing Establishment for sale on favorable terms. The name of the paper, and location, will be made known on application at this office.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The substriber has associated with him his brother Lucius Tuckerman, and the business will bereafter be conducted under the firm of J. L. TUCKERMAN.

jyl6 2w*

JOSEPH TUCKERMAN.

THE PUPLIU is hereby confied not to pay any accounts to, or make any contracts with DeWitt C. Judah
in behalf of the undersigned, as he has clanderstinely left,
their employment, and they will no longer be respontible for anything he may do. ASSUR & WOLLOFF.

FRESH BUTTER. HATCH, STRONG & CO Filling ton. Chatsoque County, N. Y have on hand, constantly, a large supply of choice Dairy Suiter. Eastern dealers wishing to purchase would do well to call on them by a large with the country of the country of

TO BUILDERS, MANUFACTURERS, RAIL-BOAD AGENTS, &c.—The creekrand Unio Mineral Paint.—Many dwellings, factories, stores, cars, bridges, &c. might have been saved from confagration during the past amon by the use of this invaluable article. 20 tuns of the genutine stricle, direct from the mines, received and for sale by W. H. STARR, 67 Beckman at. Try it! Jy22 lw* MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.-The best

Pipiace to get men's and boys' clothing, ready made or made to order, is at J. VANDERBILT'S, 81 Fulton, north-vest corner of Gold st. Ower 10.006 fashionable ready-made garments; ske 500 pieces of fashionable goods, which will be made to order in the latest style of fashion, je20 2meod* JACOB VANDERBILT. 81 Fulton-st.

TO SHOP BUTCHERS. Beef, Veal, Mutton and Lamb, for sale by the quarter, side or joint, delivered to any part of the city free of carriage. Butchers at States Island, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and them of two towns also upplied. Also, families served on the most reasonable terms. SEWELL V. DOOGE, je15 Sneed*

238 Bleecker-st New York.

DERCUSSION CAPS of all tinds; Wa ker's, Eley's,
Westier Richards', Cox's, Starkey's, ke &c. Gun Wadding, Shot Pouches, Fowder and Liquor Flasks, diunting
and Sportment's Kriters, in great variety. Also, side Agonts
for Eley's Patent Wire and Universal Shot Cartridges.

FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
je28 codtf
6 Malden-lane, New-York. 1628 codtf 6 Malden-lane, New-York.

Likenemens on Papek.—Madame Bertha
Wehnert, from Leipzig, has opened her audio at 62
White at where likenesses are taken by similar means, but
in a manner greatly superior to Daguerrotypes. A gallery
of phototypic pictures may be seen there, containing the
portraits of President Fillmore, Henry Clay, Gen San,
Houston, Sir Henry Bulwer, Gov. Ujhazy, Mayor Havemeyer, &c. jy22 3.**

reyer, &c. 1922 3.*

I OH SALE CHEAP—A printing office, comprising four presses, and everything necessary for job work or printing a paper. Any one wishing to engage in the above business will find this worthy of attention. The business has been long catablished, has a large paironage, and will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner is unable, from sickness, to continue the business. For full particulars, address for 1,444 N. Y. Post-Office.

L444 N. Y. Post-Office.

Jy 19 2w

TOR NALE—VERY LOW—A Beam Engine, 8 inch
cylinder, four feet stroke, in excellent working order.
Fitted with caseof, metallic packing, force pump, heater of
large size, and all modern improvements. Cost. 81,450.
Fine boiler, 32 inches diameter, 16 feet long, marke of the
best Feunsylvania troe, and only two years in use. Also,
fire-froit, grate bar, blower, safeting, beiling, &c.
One cast from infing pump, 5 inch chamber, length of
stroke 2 to 6 feet, with 120 feet of 6 inch cast troe pipe.
One set from forcing pump, sinch chamber, 1 foot stroke;
and 73 feet of 24 inch wrought lone pipe
One set of Crushers, 82 for crushing ore, grinding fire
clay, &c. &c. with strong frame, pulleys and befing.
Sets blacksmitht wools, old scrap from, mining tools,
setves, classers, tackle for hotsting, &c. &c.
The above is well worth, the attention of Mining Companies, manufacturers and others, as they will be sold a
bargain. The Engine can be seen working. For terms,
apply to
first floor of Globe Hotel.

WANTS.

WIFF WANTED A scatterian of good more character having loss his wife, and having two chird or held to his charge, feeding sensitily the uses of a comparion and a hore, which has always been its place of applicate feed a rich of again untime his destiny with new exceptly held, who would be a mother to his children and having some little property egoal to be own say \$100, which may remain in her own right, that with his insulers, with professes and economy, they ought have the conditions and enjourents of the life. He held satisfied that this matter of a wery delicate nature, and many would object the until the condition of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions of any communication entirested to his confidence. Please address which of the Condition of the Cartesian of the condition of the Cartesian address which has confidence. Please address which of the Cartesian and the condition of the Cartesian address which has the condition of the Cartesian address which has conditioned to the condition of the Cartesian address which has conditioned the condition of the Cartesian address which has conditioned to the condition of the Cartesian address which has conditioned to the condition of the cartesian address which has conditioned the cartesian address which has conditioned to the cartesian address which has the cartesian address which has cartesian addres

self shall ever how the contents of any communication entitated to bis confidence. Please address "Union places. Tribune Office.

WANTED - Persons wishing to engage in a cropped to the content of the profitable business may make from \$15 to \$30 per week in selling Sticknew's Varlegated Door Plate to the city or country. The outlay is small to commence the basiness with. The Plate sells readily, and is ever met and ornamental. Further information may be obtained by applying personally or by letter to alpaid, to \$1225.*

WANTED-100 agents, immediately, to sell use "Life Achievements and Death of President Z. Taylor," Buttersted with 15 segratings, just published. Also, veriety of other popular works. As great inducements are offered, and as large wages can be made, as at any other similar establishment. Call or address, post paid. The American Family Publication Establishment, 128 Resears. In You stairs.

WANTED-A partner with a cantial from \$500 to \$10,000 \$1,000 down and the rest in monthly instainments, to engage in the manufacturing of a startle article, used throughout the United States. In secured by a pens, and nets a prefit of 50 per cent, with ready sale. Address and nets a prefit of 50 per cent, with ready sale. Address A. Z. D. this office.

WANTED-A situation by a respectable young woman chambermaid. Has no objection to the country. Best of the profit of the country of the country of the profit of the area for three days. Call at 117 Seventre oth at between Sixth and Seventh ava. 1922 30° Seventre oth.

WANTE II - situations for a number of excerted gith
and children, recently arrived, free from city behind
and associations, and willing to work for moderate wages.
Application to be made at the others of Commissioners of
imigration, in the Park. No charges.

Application to be made at the observe of Commissioners of Smigration, to the Park. No charges.

WANTED—A suitable situation for a young girl in a respectable family who will take charge of her instruction in a trade. Address B. Z. Tribuna Office.

DOOK-KEEPEK—A good Sconkamper, with good B, box 1,354

POTTER WANTED—One who the oughly understands turning and burning Stoneware of all kinds. Such a one, who is steady and industrone, can ordain constant employment by applying at 135 Chapel-st. Now-Haven, Conn.

Haven, Cone.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS yi-liding from \$2,000 to \$2,000 per year, can be nurchased at a great racrifice, as the present owner positively leaves the country in a few weeks. The article manufactured is in general and cons ant use and meets with ready sale. Apply to C B. HOWES 23 Nassan et up states. 1923 2:

Tet LITERARY PERSONS.—Wanted a sup-tion as copylat by a young ledy possessing excellent qualifications for such employment. To persons desiring such an assistant, the advertiser flatters herself that she will prove a valuable aid. Reference given. Address S Trib-une Office.

prove a valuable aid. Reference given. Address S Tribute Office.

I've Fa KMKES.—A practical farmer, who has had five years experience on some of the largest estates in the North of Germany, wholes for a situation where be could emplay his services to some purpose. He is 21 years of age, accurain ed with the English language, and can give the most satisfactory references. Apply to yield we see a state of Liverpool England they would confer a favor by calling on the subscriber at the grocery store next to the City Mathet, Greenst, Jersey City, who has something to communicate to them. (b) 23 3/1 CHAS. DODWELLE.

INDUSTRIES OF STREET, STREET,

BOARDING.

POARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and breakfast and tea in a private family. 55 First-st. one minutes walk from the Peck site Ferry. Boat runs every five minutes. Lecation very desirable; house faree the water, commanding a fine view of Brooklyn, New-York, East River, &c &c.

East River, &c. &c.

2 OAR D—A gentleman and bis wife or two single conDiemen can be eccommodiated with good board and a large roo a at 46 Second-st. The house is large and pleas-antly located.

2 OAR DRKDUCED—At the private Mandon-House D51 Greenwich-at Gentlemen with single beds and light after rooms, \$2 50 per week, day boarders. \$2 per weak, transient bearders, 50 cents per day. Haths graits jezz hat

COUNTRY BOARD.—Good heard may be outside for one or two months at a pleasant and bealthy locales 26 miles from Glen Cove, L. I. House new and built a modern siyle, containing assersi good sireping apartments &c. Apply to RICHARD WESTERVELT, Beskmarst or J. S. UNDERHILL, Gien Cove.

Reference Thos. B. Cumming, 16 Pearlest.—july 148

Apply at St Jar-at

A GENTI E-BAN AND WIFE are in want of a furnished chamber with board, in a resociable private family where there are 1.0 children. A family having each accommodations in the vicinity of the staticad on Hadamat will have of permanent boarders—berms moderate—by address ny Conductor, at this office immediately. 1923 35.

A GENTIENTAN and he wife and a few single configuration of the minute of the second at 100 West Twenty-second at 2d door west of Elighibay. Pleasant rooms on second floor with use of bath room; a very pleasant and bathful A FURNISHED ROOM opposite Washington
A square to be let to a single gentleman Inquire at all

Pounts TO LET-Very destrable, alry and pleases in rooms, nearly furnished for single gentlemen, without heard, may be had by applying at 56 Frankins-st a few doors west of Broadway. PREDERICK STOLTZ,
RAILROAD RESTAURANT,
"VERMINATION of Hudson Rives Relicad, Chambers at Breakfast Unines, Tras and Supper, at all house,
ladies' Sailon, for their special accommodation
for traced PREDERICK STOLTZ,

SUMMER RETREATS.

FA BATBING, CAPE ISLAND, N J.—COS GRESS HALL, formerly kept by J Miller is now open for the reception of visitors. The house, during the past year, has been enlarged and reparted. The habiting arrangements have been greatly improved. A life boat exclusively for this house will always be in attendance upon

clusively for this house will always be in attendance upon the helling-grounds.

Congress Hall being situated on elevated ground, to view of the Ocean from it is unsurpassed. There is a sterative effect in the set marsh or stagest professioner as the green to subjected to the bocovenience of traveling through the hot saids nor through the public streets to the bashing grounds, the communication there being private.

These important advantages render the location of Gosgress liai occidedly the best on the Island.

The steemers Kennebuck and Penniscont leaves the food Albanyast New-York on Tuesdays, Toursdays and Sandays, at 4 F M isnding passengers at Capo May early the following mornings.

The proprietor, thankful for the liberal patrowage has become or give estifaction to those who may favor him with sail [127 22444] W B MILLER. Proprietor.

NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS—COLUMBIA
HALL—This Hotel has been greatly enlarged by a
mmense wing, making its entire length shout 600 feet, as
capal is of accommodating 500 visitors. A very large subber of rooms are taken for the season by families; and petens to place combines so many stractions for beath so

ber of rockins are combines so many stiractions for beautiful beautiful pleasure.

By taking the morning cars by the New-Haves as By taking the morning cars by the New-Haves as Housatonic Bailroad, or Hudson River Bailroad, via Hadson, passengers arrive at the Springs at 5‡ o'clock is a sternoon. Fare through only \$2.50.

PORTLAND HOTEL, ON THE HIGHGANDS OF NAVESINK—This house is just compised as open for visitors. It affords a splendid prospect of a occan, and combines all the enjoyments of a country life fishing, saling, bathing delightful walks and drives, on see breeze, highly conductive to comfort and heath. The hours' sail from the city, by the John Hart, at the foot of Peck sills B R, or the Edwin Lewis, at the foot of Rolls senset N R. Boarding, St aday.

J. FLETCHER. Proprietor.

POWELTON HOUSE NEWBURGH. POWELTON HOUSE REWBURGH.

THE PROPRIETOR of this favorite and agreeable place of Summer resort takes pleasure in calling as attention of the New York public to the fact that he is now prepared for the reception and entertainment of entertainment of the transferst or permanent tourders. The high estimation is which his houses held by families who have spent the Samer mouths there, he is sure will reader an extended notes of its superior attractiona, in point of location, scenery, drived, cannecessary. In this particular it has no equal on the Hudson River. The larder, as heretofore, will be supplied with every delicacy the markets afford. In addition to its former facilities for reaching Newburgh by steambers are five trains of cars passing daily either way had New-York and Albany. Early application about the market afford.

WINDOW SHADES! SILT CORNICES DEtheir windows with the above crucies, will find as J.C.
WOODFORD'S, 256 Broadway, the largest and best
sortiment in the city; several new styles never hofore lise
duced in New-York. Lace and mustin curiatre drawn
tassels, loops, pins, bands, cornices, ac. Families pechasing of the subscriber may rely upon gesting a first-sastrice, and as low as it is possible to import or massive
itre it. Merchants buying at wholesale will find it identifies
to their advantage to cal before parchasing elsewises,
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DRAZIREM BOLT AND INCOT COPPED
D-A full tenoriment of the manufacture of Humphry
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myst ten
WE. H. MARSHALL, & Galde